FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:44:34 ON 03 JUL 2002
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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:30:35 ON 03 JUL 2002)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:30:44 ON 03 JUL 2002
E UNCARIA TOMENTOSA/CN
L1 1 S E4

FILE 'CAPLUS, IFIPAT, USPATFULL, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:32:13 ON 03 JUL 2002
L2 0 S L1
L3 625 S (UNCARIA(3A)TOMENTOSA OR CAT##(2A)CLAW? OR PARAGUAYO OR GARBA
L4 472 DUP REM L3 (153 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:39:00 ON 03 JUL 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS, IFIPAT, USPATFULL, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:44:34 ON 03 JUL 2002

=> s l4 and (amyloid? or alzheimer? or diabet?)
L5 23 L4 AND (AMYLOID? OR ALZHEIMER? OR DIABET?)

=> d l5 abs ibib kwic 1-23

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB The inventio concerns an assay-guided affinity fractionation and reverse phase high pressure liq. chromatog. (HPLC) methodol. to isolate, test and characterize the most active water-sol. ingredients within **Cat**'s **Claw**, or Uncaria tomentos. These components appear to account for the majority of the **amyloid** or A.beta. fibrillogenesis inhibitory activity. Individual fractions and/or compds. as isolated by HPLC are tested in relevant in vitro and/or animal models, and found to consistently demonstrate inhibition of **amyloid** or A.beta. fibrillogenesis. Related extn. methods are disclosed.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:408773 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:382527
TITLE: Methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compounds and use of compounds isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants
INVENTOR(S): Castillo, Gerardo; Choi, Paula Y.; Nguyen, Beth; Snow, Alan D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Proteotech, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 111 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002042429	A2	20020530	WO 2001-US51131	20011102

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-245958P P 20001103
US 2001-271777P P 20010227

TI Methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compounds and use of compounds isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants

AB The inventio concerns an assay-guided affinity fractionation and reverse phase high pressure liq. chromatog. (HPLC) methodol. to isolate, test and characterize the most active water-sol. ingredients within **Cat**'s **Claw**, or Uncaria tomentos. These components appear to account for the majority of the **amyloid** or A.beta. fibrillogenesis inhibitory activity. Individual fractions and/or compds. as isolated by HPLC are tested in relevant in vitro and/or animal models, and found to consistently demonstrate inhibition of **amyloid** or A.beta. fibrillogenesis. Related extn. methods are disclosed.

ST Uncaria plant **amyloid** inhibitor drug screening extn HPLC column

IT **Amyloid**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (A; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Immunoglobulins
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (AL (**amyloid** light-chain); methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Brain, disease
Prion diseases
(Creutzfeldt-Jakob; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Brain, disease
Prion diseases
(Gerstmann-Straussler syndrome; methods of isolating **amyloid** -inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT **Amyloid**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (PrP; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use

of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Drug delivery systems
(aerosols; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Multiple myeloma
(**amyloidosis** assocd. with; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Drug delivery systems
(carriers; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Inflammation
(chronic, **amyloidosis** assocd. with; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Chromatographs
(columns, C2, C4, C18, Tris-acrylate, LH-20, Affi-prep 10 gel; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Mental disorder
(diffuse Lewy body disease; methods of isolating **amyloid** -inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT B cell (lymphocyte)
(disease, dyscrasias; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT **Amyloidosis**
(familial Mediterranean fever; methods of isolating **amyloid** -inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Fever and Hyperthermia
(familial Mediterranean; methods of isolating **amyloid** -inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Organelle
(fibril, A.beta. fibrillogenesis, inhibition of; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Apparatus
(freeze-dryer; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Dialysis
(hemodialysis; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Brain, disease
(hemorrhage, hereditary, with **amyloidosis** of Dutch type; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT **Amyloid**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(inflammation assocd.; methods of isolating **amyloid**

-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT **Amyloidosis**
(inhibition of; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT **Amyloid**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibition of; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Brain, disease
Prion diseases
(kuru; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Neoplasm
(malignant; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Thyroid gland, neoplasm
(medullary carcinoma; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Affinity
Alzheimer's disease
Animal
Body weight
Centrifugation
Diodes
Down's syndrome
Drug screening
Extraction
Fractionation
Freeze drying
HPLC
Hydrophobicity
Hydroxyl group
Mammalia
Parkinson's disease
Plant analysis
Reversed phase HPLC
Simulation and Modeling, biological
Solvents
Uncaria attenuata
Uncaria bernaysii
Uncaria callophylla
Uncaria elliptica
Uncaria ferrea

Uncaria gambier
Uncaria guianensis
Uncaria kawakamii
Uncaria orientalis
Uncaria pteropoda
Uncaria rhynchophylla
Uncaria tomentosa
Washing
(methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Transthyretin
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Ligroine
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Resins
RL: PRP (Properties)
(methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Endocrine system
(neoplasm; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT **Diabetes** mellitus
(non-insulin-dependent, **amyloidosis** assocd. with; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Solvents
(org.; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Nerve, disease
(peripheral, injury; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Alcohols, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(polar; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Brain, disease
Prion diseases
(scrapie, **amyloidosis** assocd. with; methods of isolating

amyloid-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Extraction
(solid-phase, C18, Varian Chroma..Zone; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns., i.p.; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT Disease, animal
(.alpha.-synuclein; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT **Amyloid**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(.beta.-; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT **Amyloid**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(.beta.2-microglobulin; methods of isolating **amyloid** -inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(columns; methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT 56645-65-9, Procalcitonin 106602-62-4, Amylin 216864-07-2, .alpha.-Synuclein
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses 76-05-1, Trifluoroacetic acid, uses 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, uses 7732-18-5, Water, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid 490-46-0, Epicatechin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods of isolating **amyloid**-inhibiting compds. and use of compds. isolated from **Uncaria tomentosa** and related plants)

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB A compn. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**, for improving mental and cognitive ability, and for supporting healthy pancreatic function is disclosed. The ingredients of the compn. are the plants commonly known as **cat**'s **claw** (**Uncaria tomentosa**) and at least one plant from the following plants: ginkgo biloba, rosemary, gotu kola (Centella asiatica), and bacopin (Bacopa monniera). Glucosamine sulfate contg. U. tomentosa inhibited **Alzheimer**' A.beta.(1-40) **amyloid** fibril formation by 78% after 1 wk incubation at 37.degree..

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:401592 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:34397
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing **Uncaria tomentosa** extract for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**
INVENTOR(S): Castillo, Gerardo; Snow, Alan D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Washington, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000033659	A1	20000615	WO 1999-US29014	19991208

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-208278 A 19981208
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing **Uncaria tomentosa** extract for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**

AB A compn. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**, for improving mental and cognitive ability, and for supporting healthy pancreatic function is disclosed. The ingredients of the compn. are the plants commonly known as **cat**'s **claw** (**Uncaria tomentosa**) and at least one plant from the following plants: ginkgo biloba, rosemary, gotu kola (Centella asiatica), and bacopin (Bacopa monniera). Glucosamine sulfate contg. U. tomentosa inhibited **Alzheimer**' A.beta.(1-40) **amyloid** fibril formation by 78% after 1 wk incubation at 37.degree..

ST pharmaceutical Uncaria ext **Alzheimer** disease **amyloidose**

IT **Amyloid**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(A; pharmaceutical compns. contg. **Uncaria tomentosa** ext. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Mental activity
(alertness; pharmaceutical compns. contg. **Uncaria tomentosa** ext. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT **Alzheimer**'s disease
Amyloidosis
Bacopa monnieri
Centella asiatica

Cognition
Ginkgo biloba
Rosemary
Uncaria tomentosa
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. **Uncaria tomentosa** ext. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
Proteoglycans, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. **Uncaria tomentosa** ext. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB A pharmaceutical agent for treating an **amyloid** disease in a patient comprises a therapeutically effective amt. of plant matter from a plant of the genus **Uncaria**, species **tomentosa**, in combination with a therapeutically effective amt. of one or more or the substances from the group of substances consisting of Gingko Biloba, Ginseng, Gotu Kola, Echinacea, vitamin E, Se, niacin or nicotinate, folic acid, vitamin B12, and choline, or from the group of substances consisting of Bilberry, Dong Quai, Aloe vera, chromium polynicotinate, Se, vitamin B12 or cobalamin, Folic acid, biotin, and thiamine-HCl, or vitamin B1.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:161143 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:203157
TITLE: Blended compositions for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**
INVENTOR(S): Castillo, Gerardo; Snow, Alan D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Proteotech, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000012102	A1	20000309	WO 1999-US19721	19990830
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9963840	A1	20000321	AU 1999-63840	19990830

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-98473P P 19980831
WO 1999-US19721 W 19990830
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Blended compositions for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and

other **amyloidoses**

AB A pharmaceutical agent for treating an **amyloid** disease in a patient comprises a therapeutically effective amt. of plant matter from a plant of the genus **Uncaria**, species **tomentosa**, in combination with a therapeutically effective amt. of one or more or the substances from the group of substances consisting of Gingko Biloba, Ginseng, Gotu Kola, Echinacea, vitamin E, Se, niacin or nicotinate, folic acid, vitamin B12, and choline, or from the group of substances consisting of Bilberry, Dong Quai, Aloe vera, chromium polynicotinate, Se, vitamin B12 or cobalamin, Folic acid, biotin, and thiamine-HCl, or vitamin B1.

ST **Alzheimer** disease compn; **amyloidoses** plant compn

IT Aloe barbadensis
Alzheimer's disease
Amyloidosis
Anti-inflammatory agents
Bilberry
Echinacea
Ginkgo biloba
Ginseng (Panax)
Uncaria tomentosa
(blended compns. for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Natural products
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(blended compns. for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT 58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin b1, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 59-67-6D, Nicotinic acid, chromium complexes 62-49-7, Choline 67-03-8, Thiamin hydrochloride 68-19-9, Vitamin b12 7440-47-3D, Chromium, nicotinate complexes, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 13408-78-1, Cobalamin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(blended compns. for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT 1406-18-4, Vitamin e
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(blended compns. for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB The authors studied the effect of an ext. from **Uncaria tomentosa** on peroxynitrite prodn. by polymorphonuclear leukocytes in healthy subjects and insulin-dependent **diabetics**. Antioxidant activity of an ext. from **Uncaria tomentosa** inhibited peroxynitrite prodn. by polymorphonuclear leukocytes in dose-dependent manner. The results showed that neutrophils in the insulin-dependent **diabetics** characterized by hyperprodn. of peroxynitrite, which is the result of interaction between superoxide and NO, and probably is one of the key damaging factors that lead to a destruction of the .beta.-cells of Langerhance of the pancreas.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:89968 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:276703
TITLE: Effect of an extract from **Uncaria tomentosa** on peroxynitrite production by polymorphonuclear leukocytes in venous blood of

healthy subjects and insulin-dependent **diabetics**

AUTHOR(S): Ostrakhovich, E. A.; Getmanskaya, N. V.; Durnev, A. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tsentr Traditsionnoi Med. "Yunona, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1998), 32(10), 31-33
CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

TI Effect of an extract from **Uncaria tomentosa** on peroxynitrite production by polymorphonuclear leukocytes in venous blood of healthy subjects and insulin-dependent **diabetics**

AB The authors studied the effect of an ext. from **Uncaria tomentosa** on peroxynitrite prodn. by polymorphonuclear leukocytes in healthy subjects and insulin-dependent **diabetics**. Antioxidant activity of an ext. from **Uncaria tomentosa** inhibited peroxynitrite prodn. by polymorphonuclear leukocytes in dose-dependent manner. The results showed that neutrophils in the insulin-dependent **diabetics** characterized by hyperprodn. of peroxynitrite, which is the result of interaction between superoxide and NO, and probably is one of the key damaging factors that lead to a destruction of the .beta.-cells of Langerhance of the pancreas.

ST antioxidant ext Uncaria peroxynitrite PMNL **diabetes**

IT Antioxidants
Cytoprotective agents
Pancreatic islet of Langerhans
Polymorphonuclear leukocyte
Uncaria tomentosa
(effect of an ext. from **Uncaria tomentosa** on peroxynitrite prodn. by PMNL in venous blood of healthy subjects and insulin-dependent **diabetics**)

IT **Diabetes** mellitus
(insulin-dependent; effect of an ext. from **Uncaria tomentosa** on peroxynitrite prodn. by PMNL in venous blood of healthy subjects and insulin-dependent **diabetics**)

IT 19059-14-4, Peroxynitrite
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(effect of an ext. from **Uncaria tomentosa** on peroxynitrite prodn. by PMNL in venous blood of healthy subjects and insulin-dependent **diabetics**)

IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(effect of an ext. from **Uncaria tomentosa** on peroxynitrite prodn. by PMNL in venous blood of healthy subjects and insulin-dependent **diabetics**)

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB The invention relates to compns. and methods for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses** and to methods for isolating pharmacol. agents from plant matter. An example is given showing a glucosamine (sulfate salt) contg. **Uncaria tomentosa** is a potent inhibitor of **Alzheimer**'s A.beta. (1-40) **amyloid** fibril formation.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:764281 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:29193
TITLE: Composition and methods for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**
INVENTOR(S): Castillo, Gerardo; Snow, Alan D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Washington, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9851302	A1	19981119	WO 1998-US10239	19980515
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9875800	A1	19981208	AU 1998-75800	19980515
EP 1019044	A1	20000719	EP 1998-923529	19980515
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002508752	T2	20020319	JP 1998-549677	19980515

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-46602P P 19970515
WO 1998-US10239 W 19980515
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Composition and methods for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**

AB The invention relates to compns. and methods for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses** and to methods for isolating pharmacol. agents from plant matter. An example is given showing a glucosamine (sulfate salt) contg. **Uncaria tomentosa** is a potent inhibitor of **Alzheimer**'s A.beta. (1-40) **amyloid** fibril formation.

ST **Alzheimers** disease treatment Uncaria; **amyloidoses** treatment Uncaria

IT **Alzheimer**'s disease
Amyloidosis
Down's syndrome
Uncaria
Uncaria tomentosa
(**Uncaria** compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT **Amyloid**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Alkaloids, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)

(Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Glycosides
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Saponins
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Sterols
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Triterpenes
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Ubiquinones
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Ligroine
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT 29031-19-4, Glucosamine sulfate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 76-66-4, Rhynchophylline 77-52-1, Ursolic acid 83-46-5, .beta.-Sitosterol 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 104-46-1, Anethole 303-38-8, 2,3-Dihydroxybenzoic acid 465-74-7D, Quinovic acid, glycosides 474-62-4, Campesterol 478-61-5, Berbamine 481-49-2, Cepharanthine 508-02-1, Oleanolic acid 509-80-8, Mitraphylline 519-02-8, Matrine 1135-24-6, Ferulic acid 4697-68-1, Speciophylline 4963-01-3, Isomitraphylline 5171-37-9 5629-60-7 6859-01-4 6883-25-6, Rotundifoline 6884-20-4, Isorotundifoline 7729-23-9, Hirsutine 14019-66-0, Uncarine-F 16561-29-8, 12-O-Tetradecanoylphorbol 13-aCETATE 28644-87-3, Zexbrevin A 34302-19-7, Zexbrevin B 34371-11-4, 5.alpha.-Carboxystrictosidine 35129-00-1, Isorhynchophylline N-oxide 40041-96-1, Angustine 50439-68-4, Dihydrocorynantheine 53237-59-5, Urushiol 55137-72-9, Dihydrocorynantheine N-oxide 55176-58-4, Hirsutine N-oxide 81417-77-8, Cleistanthine 82380-21-0, Maesanin 85643-19-2, Curculigoside 107870-05-3 115598-76-0 134379-99-0 135269-82-8 143601-09-6, Curculigoside B 216218-78-9
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT 64-19-7, Acetic acid, processes 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, processes
75-05-8, Acetonitrile, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(in extn.; Uncaria compns. for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease
and other **amyloidoses**)

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 23 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2002 IFI

AB A pharmacological agent comprising a therapeutically effective amount of plant matter from a plant of the genus Uncaria, the plant matter and the therapeutic amount of the plant matter selected for efficacy in treating an **amyloid** disease such as **Alzheimer**'s Disease in a patient. The preferred plant of the genus **Uncaria** is **Uncaria tomentosa**, and the preferred plant matter is an extract obtained from the inner bark or root tissue.

CLMN 11 10 Figure(s).

FIG. 1 is a black and white graph of a 1 week Thioflavin T fluorometry assay utilized to identify inhibitors of **Alzheimer**'s A beta (1-40) **amyloid** fibril formation. Glucosamine (sulfate salt) containing **Uncaria tomentosa** (PTI-00700) is shown to be a potent inhibitor of A beta (1-40) **amyloid** fibril formation.

FIG. 2 is a black and white graph of a 1 week Thioflavin T fluorometry assay utilized to identify inhibitors of **Alzheimer**'s A beta (1-40) **amyloid** fibril formation. Glucosamine (sulfate salt) containing **Uncaria tomentosa** (PTI-00700), glucosamine (sulfate salt) containing **Uncaria tomentosa** (PTI00700 less-than 30 kDa) which had gone through a filter with molecular weight cutoff of 30 kDa (PTI-00700 less-than 30 kDa), glucosamine (hydrochloride salt) containing **Uncaria tomentosa** (PTI-00701), and pure **Uncaria tomentosa** (PTI-00703) are all shown to be effective inhibitors of **Alzheimer**'s A beta **amyloid** fibril formation.

FIG. 3 is a black and white graph of a solid phase binding assay utilized to identify lead compounds which inhibit **Alzheimer**'s A beta-A beta interactions (i.e. **Alzheimer**'s **amyloid** fibril growth). Glucosamine (sulfate salt) containing **Uncaria tomentosa** (PTI-00700) is identified as a potent inhibitor of **Alzheimer**'s **amyloid** fibril growth.

FIG. 4 is a black and white graph of a solid phase binding immunoassay utilized to determine the potential dose-dependent effects of glucosamine (sulfate salt) containing **Uncaria tomentosa** (PTI-00700) on inhibition of A beta-proteoglycan/ glycosaminoglycan (PG/GAG) interactions. Significant dosedependent inhibition of A beta-PG/GAG interactions is observed with treatment of glucosamine (sulfate salt) containing **Uncaria tomentosa**.

FIG. 5 is a black and white graph of a Thioflavin T fluorometry assay utilized to determine the potential dose-dependent effects of **Uncaria tomentosa** extract (PTI-00703) on dissolution/ disruption of preformed **Alzheimer**'s A beta (1-40) **amyloid** fibrils within a 2 hour incubation period. **Uncaria tomentosa** extract causes dissolution of pre-formed **Alzheimer**'s A beta **amyloid** fibrils in a dose-dependent manner.

FIG. 6 is a black and white graph of a Thioflavin T fluorometry assay utilized to show that **Uncaria tomentosa** extract obtained from another commercial source (referred to as PTI-00703-02), and from **Uncaria tomentosa** in liquid form, is also able to cause significant dissolution/disruption of pre-formed

Alzheimer's A beta (1-40) **amyloid** fibrils within a 2 hour incubation period.

FIG. 7 is a black and white graph of a Thioflavin T fluorometry assay utilized to show that **Uncaria tomentosa** extract obtained from yet another commercial source (referred to as PTI-00703-R) is able to cause significant dose-dependent dissolution/ disruption of pre-formed **Alzheimer**'s A beta (1-40) **amyloid** fibrils within a 2-hour incubation period. (fraction (1/10,000))th of the extract from **Uncaria tomentosa** contained within a single gelatin-coated pill caused a significant (p less-than 0. 001) 58% dissolution, whereas (fraction (1/1,000))th of a single pill **Uncaria tomentosa** extract caused a significant (p less-than 0.001) 81% dissolution, (fraction (1/500))th of a single pill **Uncaria tomentosa** extract caused a significant (p less-than 0.001) 93% dissolution, and (fraction (1/250))th of a single pill **Uncaria tomentosa** extract caused a significant (p less-than 0.001) 97% dissolution.

FIG. 8 is a black and white graph of a Thioflavin T fluorometry assay utilized to show that an **Uncaria tomentosa** extract (PTI00703) is also able to cause a significant (p less-than 0.001) dissolution of pre-formed **Alzheimer**'s A beta (1-42) **amyloid** fibrils (i.e. the longer and more fibrillogenic form of **Alzheimer**'s **amyloid**) at all time points, with a 63% dissolution/ inhibition observed as early as 2 hours of incubation.

FIG. 9 is a black and white graph of a Thioflavin T fluorometry assay utilized to show that an **Uncaria tomentosa** extract (PTI00703) is also able to cause a significant (p less-than 0.001) dissolution of pre-formed islet **amyloid** fibrils (i.e. amylin) at all time points, with a 72% dissolution/inhibition observed as early as 2 hours of incubation.

FIG.·10 are black and white graphs demonstrating separation of **Uncaria tomentosa** extract by high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) and initial purification of **amyloid** inhibitory ingredients. Panel A represents HPLC monitored at 490 nm and eluted with a acetonitrile/water gradient, demonstrating that the **Uncaria tomentosa** extract contained multiple ingredients that eluted off the column, with a broad peak observed at 13-45 minutes, and a peak observed at 80 minutes. Panel B demonstrates a fraction at 26 minutes that was re-injected and a symmetrical peak was obtained indicating that the polydispersity of the panel A chromatogram is not due to column artifact, but due to the presence of individual components within the **Uncaria tomentosa** extract. In Panel C, 60 mu l of 25 mu M of pre-fibrillized A beta 1-40 was incubated for 2 hours in the presence or absence of 0.0005 OD units of fraction 26 and fraction 80. Fraction 26 (but not fraction 80) exhibited potent **amyloid** inhibitory activity causing an 85% dissolution/disruption of **Alzheimer**'s disease **amyloid** within a 2-hour incubation period.

AN	10055471 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TITLE:	COMPOSTION AND METHODS FOR TREATING **ALZHEIMER** 'S DISEASE AND OTHER **AMYLOIDOSES**; PLANT EXTRACT
INVENTOR(S):	Castillo; Gerardo, Seattle, WA, US Snow; Alan D., Lynnwood, WA, US
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Unassigned
AGENT:	PATRICK M. DWYER PROTEOTECH, INC., SUITE 114, 1818 WESTLAKE AVENUE N, SEATTLE, WA 98109, US

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001055630	A1	20011227
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 2001-938987		20010824

	APPLN. NUMBER	DATE	GRANTED PATENT NO. OR STATUS
CONTINUATION OF:	US 1998-79829	19980515	

	NUMBER	DATE
	US 1997-4660219970515	(Provisional)

FAMILY INFORMATION: US 2001055630 20011227
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
Patent Application - First Publication
FILE SEGMENT: CHEMICAL
APPLICATION
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11 10 Figure(s).

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES:

FIG. 1 is a black and white graph of a 1 week Thioflavin T fluorometry assay utilized to identify inhibitors of **Alzheimer**'s A beta (1-40) ***amyloid*** fibril formation. Glucosamine (sulfate salt) containing ***Uncaria*** **tomentosa** (PTI-00700) is shown to be a potent inhibitor of A beta (1-40) **amyloid** fibril formation.

FIG. 2 is a black and white graph of a 1 week Thioflavin T fluorometry assay utilized to identify inhibitors of **Alzheimer**'s A beta (1-40) ***amyloid*** fibril formation. Glucosamine (sulfate salt) containing ***Uncaria*** **tomentosa** (PTI-00700), glucosamine (sulfate salt) containing **Uncaria tomentosa** (PTI00700 less-than 30 kDa) which had gone through a filter with molecular weight cutoff of 30 kDa (PTI-00700 less-than 30 kDa), glucosamine (hydrochloride salt) containing ***Uncaria*** **tomentosa** (PTI-00701), and pure **Uncaria** ***tomentosa*** (PTI-00703) are all shown to be effective inhibitors of ***Alzheimer*** 's A beta **amyloid** fibril formation.

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another commercial source (referred to as PTI-00703-02), and from ***Uncaria*** **tomentosa** in liquid form, is also able to cause significant dissolution/disruption of pre-formed **Alzheimer**'s A beta (1-40) **amyloid** fibrils within a 2 hour incubation period.

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In Panel C, 60 mu l of 25 mu M of pre-fibrillized A beta 1-40 was incubated for 2 hours in the presence or absence of 0.0005 OD units of fraction 26 and fraction 80. Fraction 26 (but not fraction 80) exhibited potent **amyloid** inhibitory activity causing an 85% dissolution/disruption of **Alzheimer** 's disease **amyloid** within a 2-hour incubation period.

TI COMPOSTION AND METHODS FOR TREATING **ALZHEIMER**'S DISEASE AND OTHER **AMYLOIDOSES**; PLANT EXTRACT

AB . . . the genus Uncaria, the plant matter and the therapeutic amount of the plant matter selected for efficacy in treating an **amyloid** disease such as **Alzheimer**'s Disease in a patient. The preferred plant of the genus **Uncaria** is **Uncaria tomentosa**, and the preferred plant matter is an extract obtained from the inner bark or root tissue.

10 . . .

1 is a black and white graph of a 1 week Thioflavin T fluorometry assay utilized to identify inhibitors of **Alzheimer**'s A beta (1-40) **amyloid** fibril formation. Glucosamine (sulfate salt) containing

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(PTI00703) is also able to cause a significant (p less-than 0.001) dissolution of pre-formed **Alzheimer**'s A beta (1-42) **amyloid** fibrils (i.e. the longer and more fibrillogenic form of **Alzheimer**'s **amyloid**) at all time points, with a 63% dissolution/ inhibition observed as early as 2 hours of incubation.

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ECLM . . . the genus Uncaria, the plant matter and the therapeutic amount of the plant matter selected for efficacy in treating an **amyloid** disease in a patient.

ACLM . . . 2. The pharmacological agent of claim 1 wherein the plant of the genus Uncaria is a plant of the genus **Uncaria**, species **tomentosa**.

3. The pharmacological agent of claim 2 wherein the plant matter comprises an extract obtained from **Uncaria tomentosa**, the extract being derived from the inner bark or root tissue of **Uncaria tomentosa**.

4. The pharmacological agent of claim 3 wherein the extract of **Uncaria tomentosa** comprises an **amyloid** inhibitory ingredient selected from the group consisting of oxindole alkaloids, quinovic acid glycosides, proanthocyanidins, polyphenols, triterpines, plants sterols, beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol,. . .

5. The pharmacological agent of claim 3 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of **Uncaria tomentosa** comprises a dosage in the range of from about 10 to 1,000 mg/kg of body weight of the patient.

6. The pharmacological agent of claim 5 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of **Uncaria tomentosa** comprises a dosage in the range of from about 10 to 100 mg/kg of body weight of the patient.

7. The pharmacological agent of claim 1 wherein said **amyloid** disease for treatment is selected from the group consisting of the **amyloid** associated with **Alzheimer**'s disease, Down's syndrome and hereditary cerebral hemorrhage with **amyloidosis** of the Dutch type wherein the specific **amyloid** is referred to as beta-**amyloid** protein or A beta , the **amyloid** associated with chronic inflammation, malignancy and Familial Mediterranean Fever wherein the specific **amyloid** is referred to as AA **amyloid** or inflammation-associated **amyloidosis**,

the **amyloid** associated with multiple myeloma and other B-cell dyscrasias wherein the specific **amyloid** is referred to as AL **amyloid**, the **amyloid** associated with type II **diabetes** wherein the specific **amyloid** is referred to as amylin or islet **amyloid**, the **amyloid** associated with the prion diseases including Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Gerstmann-Straussler syndrome, kuru and animal scrapie wherein the specific **amyloid** is referred to as PrP **amyloid**, the **amyloid** associated with long-term hemodialysis and carpal tunnel syndrome wherein the specific **amyloid** is referred to as beta2-microglobulin **amyloid**, the **amyloid** associated with senile cardiac **amyloid** and Familial **Amyloidotic** Polyneuropathy wherein the specific **amyloid** is referred to as transthyretin or prealbumin, and the **amyloid** associated with endocrine tumors such as medullary carcinoma of the thyroid wherein the specific **amyloid** is referred to as variants of procalcitonin.
8. The pharmacological agent of claim 7 wherein said **amyloid** disease for treatment is **Alzheimer**'s Disease.
11. The pharmaceutical agent of claim 3 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of plant matter has an **amyloid** inhibitory activity or efficacy greater than 50%.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 23 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2002 IFI
AB A method for treating brain **amyloid** deposits and the symptoms and conditions associated with brain **amyloid** deposits using the plant **Uncaria tomentosa** and extracts therefrom
CLMN 5
GI 10 Drawing Sheet(s), 12 Figure(s).
AN 3637147 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TITLE: COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR INHIBITING THE FORMATION OF BRAIN **AMYLOID** DEPOSITS
INVENTOR(S): Castillo; Gerardo, Seattle, WA
Snow; Alan D., Lynnwood, WA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Washington, Seattle, WA
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Prats, Francisco
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Coe, Susan D
AGENT: Dwyer, Patrick M.

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6346280		20020212
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1998-198824		19981124
EXPIRATION DATE:	15 May 2018		

	APPLN. NUMBER	DATE	GRANTED PATENT NO. OR STATUS
CONTINUATION-IN-PART OF:	US 1998-79829	19980515	

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1997-46602	19970515	(Provisional)
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 6346280	20020212	

DOCUMENT TYPE: UTILITY
FILE SEGMENT: CHEMICAL
GRANTED
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
GRAPHICS INFORMATION: 10 Drawing Sheet(s), 12 Figure(s).

TI COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR INHIBITING THE FORMATION OF BRAIN **AMYLOID** DEPOSITS

AB A method for treating brain **amyloid** deposits and the symptoms and conditions associated with brain **amyloid** deposits using the plant **Uncaria tomentosa** and extracts therefrom

ECLM D R A W I N G

1. A method for inhibiting the formation or persistence of brain **amyloid** deposits in a patient, the method comprising the step of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of plant matter from a plant of the genus **Uncaria**, species **tomentosa**.

ACLM . . . method of claim 1 wherein the plant matter comprises an extract derived from the inner bark or root tissue of **Uncaria tomentosa**.

. . . one or more of the mental or cognitive qualities selected from the group of mental or cognitive qualities associated with **amyloid** formation consisting of memory, concentration, and short term memory, the method comprising the step of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of plant matter from a plant of the genus **Uncaria**, species **tomentosa**.

4. A method for reducing in a patient one or more of the mental or cognitive effects associated with **amyloid** formation selected from the group of mental or cognitive effects associated with **amyloid** formation consisting of cognitive or memory decline and mental decline, the method comprising the step of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of plant matter from a plant of the genus **Uncaria**, species **tomentosa**.

5. A method for treating in a patient mental states associated with **amyloid** formation or persistence, the method comprising the step of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of plant matter from a plant of the genus **Uncaria**, species **tomentosa**.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 23 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2002 IFI

AB A composition of plant matter comprising **Uncaria tomentosa** and at least one of ginkgo biloba, rosemary, gotu kola and bacopin.

CLMN 18

GI 10 Drawing Sheet(s), 12 Figure(s).

AN	3547133 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TITLE:	COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING **ALZHEIMER**'S DISEASE AND OTHER **AMYLOIDOSES**; PLANT EXTRACT
INVENTOR(S):	Castillo; Gerardo, Seattle, WA DeSantis; Deborah A., Coral Springs, FL Snow; Alan D., Lynnwood, WA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	University of Washington, Seattle, WA
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Prats, Francisco
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Coe, Susan
AGENT:	Dwyer, Patrick M.

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6264994		20010724
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1998-208278		19981208
EXPIRATION DATE:	15 May 2018		

	APPLN. NUMBER	DATE	GRANTED PATENT NO. OR STATUS
CONTINUATION-IN-PART OF:	US 1998-79829	19980515	

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1997-46602	19970515	(Provisional)
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 6264994	20010724	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	UTILITY		
FILE SEGMENT:	CHEMICAL		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
GRAPHICS INFORMATION:	10 Drawing Sheet(s), 12 Figure(s).		

TI COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING **ALZHEIMER**'S DISEASE AND OTHER **AMYLOIDOSES**; PLANT EXTRACT

AB A composition of plant matter comprising **Uncaria tomentosa** and at least one of ginkgo biloba, rosemary, gotu kola and bacopin.

ECLM . . . R A W I N G

1. A composition comprising plant matter from the plant commonly known as **cat**'s **claw**, and plant matter from at least one plant selected from the group of plants consisting of, and commonly known as,. . .

ACLM 2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the plant matter comprises an extract obtained from the inner bark of **cat**'s **claw** and an extract obtained from the leaves of gingko biloba.

. . . of claim 2 wherein the plant matter comprises a ratio of plant matter constituents of between 2 and 10 parts **cat**'s **claw** to 1 part gingko biloba.

. . . of claim 3 wherein the plant matter comprises a ratio of plant matter constituents of between 8 and 10 parts **cat**'s **claw** to 1 part gingko biloba.

. . . The composition of claim 4 wherein the amount of plant matter is delivered in dosages comprising about 350 mg of **cat**'s **claw** and about 40 mg gingko biloba, administered from 1 to 10 times daily.

6. The composition of claim 1 wherein the plant matter comprises an extract obtained from the inner bark of **cat**'s **claw**, plant matter from gingko biloba, plant matter from rosemary, and plant matter from gotu kola.

. . . of claim 6 wherein the plant matter comprises a ratio of plant matter constituents of between 4 and 8 parts **cat**'s **claw** to between 5 and 10 parts gingko biloba to 1 part rosemary to 1 part gotu kola.

. . . of claim 7 wherein the plant matter comprises a ratio of plant matter constituents of between 6 and 8 parts **cat**'s **claw** to between 7 and 9 parts gingko biloba to 1 part rosemary to 1 part gotu kola.

. . . The composition of claim 8 wherein the amount of plant matter is delivered in dosages comprising about 175 mg of **cat**'s **claw**, about 200 mg gingko biloba, about 25 mg rosemary and about 25 mg gotu kola, wherein from 1 to 3. . .

10. The composition of claim 1 wherein the plant matter comprises an extract obtained from the inner bark of **cat**'s **claw**, an extract of bacopin, an extract obtained from the leaves of gingko biloba, plant matter from rosemary, and plant matter. . .

. . . of claim 10 wherein the plant matter comprises a ratio of plant

matter constituents of between 6 and 20 parts **cat**'s **claw** to between 2 and 8 parts bacopin to between 1 and 3 parts gingko biloba to 1 part rosemary to. . .

. . . of claim 11 wherein the plant matter comprises a ratio of plant matter constituents of between 13 and 15 parts **cat**'s **claw** to between 3 and 5 parts bacopin to between 1 and 2 parts gingko biloba to 1 part rosemary to. . .

. . . The composition of claim 12 wherein the amount of plant matter is delivered in dosages comprising about 260 mg of **cat**'s **claw**, about 75 mg bacopin, about 30 mg gingko biloba, about 20 mg rosemary and about 20 mg gotu kola, wherein. . .

. . . 17. The composition of claim 2 wherein the composition comprises an amount of plant matter that has an in vitro **amyloid** inhibitory activity or efficacy greater than 20%.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 23 USPATFULL

AB A novel formulation is provided that serves to inhibit the inflammatory response in animals. The formulation comprises, as a first component, a diterpene triepoxide lactone species or a sesquiterpene lactone species and, as a second component, at least one member selected from the group consisting of a diterpene triepoxide lactone species, a sesquiterpene lactone species, a diterpene lactone species, and a triterpene species or derivatives thereof with the proviso that the same first component cannot also serve as the second component., and provides synergistic anti-inflammatory effects in response to physical or chemical injury or abnormal immune stimulation due to a biological agent or unknown etiology.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:149194 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Compositions exhibiting synergistic inhibition of the expression and/or activity of clyclooxygenase-2
INVENTOR(S):	Babish, John G., Brooktondale, NY, UNITED STATES Howell, Terrence, Dryden, NY, UNITED STATES Pacioretty, Linda, Brooktondale, NY, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Ashni Naturaceuticals, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002077350	A1	20020620	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-919510	A1	20010731	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-222190P	20000801 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THORPE NORTH WESTERN, 8180 SOUTH 700 EAST, SUITE 200, P.O. BOX 1219, SANDY, UT, 84070
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1941

SUMM . . . may not only be anti-inflammatory, but may also be actively beneficial in the prevention and treatment of colon cancer and **Alzheimer**'s disease.

DETD . . . Satureja hortensis, Satureja montana, Sorbus aucubaria, Syringa vulgaris, Teucrium chamaedrys Teucrium polium, Teucrium spp, Thevetia peruviana, Thymus serpyllum, Thymus vulgaris, **Uncaria**

tomentosa, Vaccinium corymobosum, Vaccinium myrtillus, Vaccinium vitis idaea, Verbena officinalis, Viburnum opulus var. opulus, Viburnum prunifolium, Vinca minor or Zizyphus jujuba. . . Sambucus nigra, Satureja hortensis, Satureja montana, Swertia chinensis, Swertia diluta, Swertia mileensis, Syzygium aromaticum, Thymus serpyllum, Thymus vulgaris, Trachycarpus fortunei, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Vaccinium corymbosum, Vaccinium myrtillus, Viburnum prunifolium, Viscum album, Vitis vinifera, and Zizyphus jujuba.

DETD . . . for ursolic acid is a member selected from the group consisting of Ligustrum japonicum, Plantago asiatica, Plantago major, Prunus species, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Zizyphus jujuba, Cornus officinalis, Eucalyptus citriodora, Forsythia suspensa, Lavandula latifolia, Malus domestica, Nerium oleander, Ocimum baslicum, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis,. . .

DETD . . . Allium sativum, Cornus officinalis, Daemonorops draco, Forsythia suspensa, Prunus cerasus, Quisqualis indica, Rosmarinus officinalis, Salvia triloba, Syzygium aromaticum, Thymus vulgaris, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Vaccinium corymbosum, and Vaccinium myrtillus. The most preferred botanical sources for oleanolic acid is a member selected from the group. . .

DETD . . . targets for normalization or treatment by the invention.

TABLE 2

Disease	Tissue Affected
Addison's Disease	Adrenal
Allergies	Inflammatory cells
Alzheimer Disease	Nerve cells
Arthritis	Inflammatory cells
Atherosclerosis	Vessel wall
Colon Cancer	Intestine
Crohn's Disease	Intestine
Diabetes (type I)/type II	Pancreas
Eczema	Skin/Inflammatory cells
Graves' Disease	Thyroid
Guillain-Barre Syndrome	Nerve cells
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	Intestine
Leukemia	Immune. . .

DETD . . . and placebo are applied to the affected area one or two times per day. Treatment for health conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Scores are statistically compared between the test formulation and the placebo for each. . .

DETD . . . and placebo are applied to the affected area one or two times per day. Treatment for health conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Scores are statistically compared between the test formulation and the placebo for each. . .

DETD Clinical Effectiveness of an Oral Triptolide/Oleanolic Acid Formulation in the Treatment of **Alzheimer**'s Disease

DETD . . . oral triptolide/oleanolic acid formulation as described in Example 8 is administered to patients who have manifested an early stage of **Alzheimer**'s Disease (AD), as diagnosed by their own practitioner and confirmed by an independent board-certified neurologist. Two weeks before the clinical trial, the patients undergo appropriate psychoneurological tests such as the Mini Mental Status Exam (MMSE), the **Alzheimer** Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS), the Boston Naming Test (BNT), and the Token Test (TT). Neuropsychological tests are repeated on Day. . .

DETD . . . study. The test formulation and placebo are taken orally one or two times per day. Treatment for conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Scores are statistically compared between the test formulation and the placebo for each. . .

DETD . . . study. The test formulation and placebo are taken orally one or two times per day. Treatment for conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Endoscopic evaluations are made at one, two, six and twelve months. Evidence of. . .

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 23 USPATFULL

AB A novel formulation is provided that serves to inhibit the inflammatory response in animals. The formulation comprises, as a first component an effective amount of a sesquiterpene lactone species and an effective amount of a second component selected from the group consisting of a diterpene lactone species and a triterpene species or derivatives thereof, and provides synergistic anti-inflammatory effects in response to physical or chemical injury or abnormal immune stimulation due to a biological agent or unknown etiology.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:148314 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Combinations of sesquiterpene lactones and ditepene lactones or triterpenes for synergistic inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2
INVENTOR(S):	Babish, John G., Brooktondale, NY, UNITED STATES Howell, Terrence, Dryden, NY, UNITED STATES Pacioretty, Linda, Brooktondale, NY, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Ashni Naturaceuticals, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002076452	A1	20020620	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-919506	A1	20010731	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-222167P	20000801 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wayne Western, THORPE NORTH & WESTERN, L.L.P., P.O. Box 1219, Sandy, UT, 84091-1219
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	42
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1615

SUMM . . . may not only be anti-inflammatory, but may also be actively beneficial in the prevention and treatment of colon cancer and **Alzheimer**'s disease.

DETD . . . Satureja hortensis, Satureja montana, Sorbus aucubaria, Syringa vulgaris, Teucrium chamaedrys, Teucrium polium, Teucrium spp, Thevetia peruviana, Thymus serpyllum, Thymus vulgaris, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Vaccinium corymobosum, Vaccinium myrtillus, Vaccinium vitis idaea, Verbena officinalis, Viburnum opulus var. opulus, Viburnum prunifolium, Vinca minor or Zizyphus jujuba.. . . Sambucus nigra, Satureja hortensis, Satureja montana, Swertia chinensis, Swertia diluta, Swertia mileensis, Syzygium aromaticum, Thymus serpyllum, Thymus vulgaris, Trachycarpus fortunei, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Vaccinium corymbosum, Vaccinium myrtillus, Viburnum prunifolium, Viscum album, Vitis vinifera, and Zizyphus jujuba.

DETD . . . for ursolic acid is a member selected from the group consisting of Ligustrum japonicum, Plantago asiatica, Plantago major, Prunus species, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Zizyphus jujuha, Cornus officinalis, Eucalyptus citriodora, Forsythia suspensa, Lavandula latifolia, Malus domestica, Nerium oleander, Ocimum baslicum, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis,. . . for ursolic acid is a member selected from the group consisting of Ligustrum japonicum, Plantago asiatica, Plantago major, Prunus species, **Uncaria tomentosa**, and Zizyphus jujuba.

DETD . . . Allium sativum, Cornus officinalis, Daemonorops draco, Forsythia suspensa, Prunus cerasus, Quisqualis indica, Rosmarinus officinalis, Salvia triloba, Syzygium aromaticum, Thymus vulgaris, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Vaccinium corymbosum, and Vaccinium myrtillus. The most preferred botanical sources for oleanolic acid is a member selected from the group. . .

DETD . . . targets for normalization or treatment by the invention.

TABLE 2

Disease	Tissue Affected
Addison's Disease	Adrenal
Allergies	Inflammatory cells
Alzheimer Disease	Nerve cells
Arthritis	Inflammatory cells
Atherosclerosis	Vessel wall
Colon Cancer	Intestine
Crohn's Disease	Intestine
Diabetes (type I)/type II	Pancreas
Eczema	Skin/Inflammatory cells
Graves' Disease	Thyroid
Guillain-Barre Syndrome	Nerve cells
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	Intestine
Leukemia	Immune. . .

DETD . . . and placebo are applied to the affected area one or two times per day. Treatment for health conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Scores are statistically compared between the test formulation and the placebo for each. . .

DETD . . . and placebo are applied to the affected area one or two times per day. Treatment for health conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Scores are statistically compared between the test formulation and the placebo for each. . .

DETD Clinical Effectiveness of an Oral Formulation in the Treatment of **Alzheimer**'s Disease

DETD [0075] An oral formulation as described in Example 4 is administered to patients who have manifested an early stage of **Alzheimer**'s Disease (AD), as diagnosed by their own practitioner and confirmed by an independent board-certified neurologist. Two weeks before the clinical trial, the patients undergo appropriate psychoneurological tests such as the Mini Mental Status Exam (MMSE), the **Alzheimer** Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS), the Boston Naming Test (BNT), and the Token Test (TT). Neuropsychological tests are repeated on Day. . .

DETD . . . study. The test formulation and placebo are taken orally one or two times per day. Treatment for conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Scores are statistically compared between the test formulation and the placebo for each. . .

DETD . . . study. The test formulation and placebo are taken orally one or two times per day. Treatment for conditions such as **diabetes**,

hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Endoscopic evaluations are made at one, two, six and twelve months. Evidence of. . .

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 23 USPATFULL

AB The present invention provides a novel vehicle for the delivery of biologically active agents. The vehicle, Maxcell.TM., is formulated from a novel combination of natural plant extracts and is comprised of Aloe vera polysaccharide fraction Immuno-10, cAMP, piperine, calcium phosphate and glycyrrhizinic acid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:140887 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Multicomponent biological vehicle
INVENTOR(S):	Jia, Qi, Arvada, CO, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	UNIVERA PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., Broomfield, CO, UNITED STATES, 80021 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002071868	A1	20020613
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-25364	A1	20011219 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-301892, filed on 29 Apr 1999, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-83420P	19980429 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	SWANSON & BRATSCHUN L.L.C., 1745 SHEA CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 330, HIGHLANDS RANCH, CO, 80129
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	629

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . of these studies there have been numerous reports of Aloe compounds having diverse biological activities, including anti-tumor activity, anti-gastric ulcer, anti-**diabetic**, anti-tyrosinase activity, (see, e.g., Yagi et al. (1977) Z. Naturforsch 32c:731-734), and antioxidant activity (International Application Serial No. PCT/US95/07404).

SUMM . . . as melatonin; single plant extracts such as like Echinacea, garlic, Gingko biloba, Goldenseal, Saw palmetto, Ginseng (Panex, Siberian, & American), **Cat's claw** Astragalus, St John's Wort; and combinations of the above nutrients and dietary supplements. The components of Maxcell.TM. not only function. . .

DETD . . . as melatonin; single plant extracts such as like Echinacea, garlic, Gingko biloba, Goldenseal, Saw palmetto, Ginseng (Panex, Siberian, & American), **Cat's claw** Astragalus, St John's Wort; and combinations of the above nutrients and dietary supplements.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 23 USPATFULL

AB A novel formulation is provided that serves to inhibit the inflammatory response in animals. The formulation comprises, as a first component an effective amount of a diterpene triepoxide lactone species and an effective amount of a second component selected from the group

consisting of a diterpene lactone species and a triterpene species or derivatives thereof, and provides synergistic anti-inflammatory effects in response to physical or chemical injury or abnormal immune stimulation due to a biological agent or unknown etiology.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:133248 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Combinations of diterpene triepoxide lactones and ditepene lactones or triterpenes for synergistic inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2
INVENTOR(S):	Babish, John G., Brooktondale, NY, UNITED STATES Howell, Terrence, Dryden, NY, UNITED STATES Pacioretty, Linda, Brooktondale, NY, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Ashni Naturaceuticals, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002068098	A1	20020606	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-920339	A1	20010801	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-222166P	20000801 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THORPE NORTH WESTERN, 8180 SOUTH 700 EAST, SUITE 200, P.O. BOX 1219, SANDY, UT, 84070
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	58
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1571

SUMM . . . may not only be anti-inflammatory, but may also be actively beneficial in the prevention and treatment of colon cancer and **Alzheimer**'s disease.

DETD . . . Satureja hortensis, Satureja montana, Sorbus aucubaria, Syringa vulgaris, Teucrium chamaedrys Teucrium polium, Teucrium spp, Thevetia peruviana, Thymus serpyllum, Thymus vulgaris, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Vaccinium corymobosum, Vaccinium myrtillus, Vaccinium vitis idaea, Verbena officinalis, Viburnum opulus var. opulus, Viburnum prunifolium, Vinca minor or Zizyphus jujuba.. . . Sambucus nigra, Satureja hortensis, Satureja montana, Swertia chinensis, Swertia diluta, Swertia mileensis, Syzygium aromaticum, Thymus serpyllum, Thymus vulgaris, Trachycarpus fortunei, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Vaccinium corymbosum, Vaccinium myrtillus, Viburnum prunifolium, Viscum album, Vitis vinifera, and Zizyphus jujuba. The preferred botanical sources for ursolic acid is a member selected from the group consisting of Ligustrum japonicum, Plantago asiatica, Plantago major, Prunus species, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Zizyphus jujuba, Cornus officinalis, Eucalyptus citriodora, Forsythia suspensa, Lavandula latifolia, Malus domestica, Nerium oleander, Ocimum baslicum, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis,. . . for ursolic acid is a member selected from the group consisting of Ligustrum japonicum, Plantago asiatica, Plantago major, Prunus species, **Uncaria tomentosa**, and Zizyphus jujuba.

DETD . . . Allium sativum, Cornus officinalis, Daemonorops draco, Forsythia suspensa, Prunus cerasus, Quisqualis indica, Rosmarinus officinalis, Salvia triloba, Syzygium aromaticum, Thymus vulgaris, **Uncaria tomentosa**, Vaccinium corymbosum, and Vaccinium myrtillus. The most preferred botanical sources for oleanolic acid is a

member selected from the group. . .
DETD . . . targets for normalization or treatment by the invention.
TABLE 2

Disease	Tissue Affected
Addison`s Disease	Adrenal
Allergies	Inflammatory cells
Alzheimer Disease	Nerve cells
Arthritis	Inflammatory cells
Atherosclerosis	Vessel wall
Colon Cancer	Intestine
Crohn`s Disease	Intestine
Diabetes (type I)/type II	Pancreas
Eczema	Skin/Inflammatory cells
Graves` Disease	Thyroid
Guillain-Barre Syndrome	Nerve cells
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	Intestine
Leukemia	Immune. . .

DETD . . . and placebo are applied to the affected area one or two times per day. Treatment for health conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Scores are statistically compared between the test formulation and the placebo for each. . .
DETD . . . and placebo are applied to the affected area one or two times per day. Treatment for health conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Scores are statistically compared between the test formulation and the placebo for each. . .
DETD Clinical Effectiveness of an Oral Formulation in the Treatment of **Alzheimer**'s Disease
DETD [0074] An oral formulation as described in Example 4 is administered to patients who have manifested an early stage of **Alzheimer**'s Disease (AD), as diagnosed by their practitioner and confirmed by an independent board-certified neurologist. Two weeks before the clinical trial, the patients undergo appropriate psychoneurological tests such as the Mini Mental Status Exam (MMSE), the **Alzheimer** Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS), the Boston Naming Test (BNT), and the Token Test (TT). Neuropsychological tests are repeated on Day. . .
DETD . . . study. The test formulation and placebo are taken orally one or two times per day. Treatment for conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Scores are statistically compared between the test formulation and the placebo for each. . .
DETD . . . study. The test formulation and placebo are taken orally one or two times per day. Treatment for conditions such as **diabetes**, hypertension, etc. is allowed during the study. Endoscopic evaluations are made at one, two, six and twelve months. Evidence of. . .

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 23 USPATFULL
AB A method for producing a chewing gum with an improved release of a lipophilic active agent, as well as the chewing gum so produced, is obtained by using a hydrophilic gum base. The preferred and novel gum base includes hydrophilic polymers, hydrophilic softeners/emulsifiers and fillers, but is essentially free of hydrophobic elastomers and hydrophobic softeners, as well as waxes and elastomer solvents. The lipophilic active agent is preferably added to a coating on a chewing gum pellet made using a hydrophilic gum base, such as by being mixed into a coating solution. The coating solution may contain a high-intensity sweetener. An active agent may also be used in the gum

core.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:39687 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Chewing gum product including a hydrophilic gum base and method of producing
INVENTOR(S):	Urnezis, Philip W., Lombard, IL, United States Mazzone, Philip, Griffith, IN, United States Greenberg, Michael J., Northbrook, IL, United States Bunczek, Michael T., Lisle, IL, United States Barkalow, David G., Deerfield, IL, United States Monen, George W., Woodridge, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6350480	B1	20020226	
	US 2002037340	A1	20020328	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-749983		20001227	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-173736P	19991230 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Corbin, Arthur L.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Shurtz, Steven P., Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	803

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . analgesics, antacids, muscle relaxants, antihistamines, decongestants, antibacterial agents, anesthetics, antitussives, diuretics, anti-inflammatories, antibiotics, AIDS medication, neurological drugs, antivirals, psychotherapeutic agents, anti-**diabetic** agents, cardiovascular agents, nutraceuticals and nutritional supplements.

SUMM . . . vitamins, cancer chemotherapeutics, antimycotics, oral contraceptives, analgesics, antacids, muscle relaxants, antihistamines, decongestants, anesthetics, antitussives, diuretics, anti-inflammatories, antibiotics, antivirals, psychotherapeutic agents, anti-**diabetic** agents, cardiovascular agents, bioengineered pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals and nutritional supplements. Vitamins particularly that may be delivered using this invention include, and. . .

SUMM . . . coatings as active agents. Among these are lipophilic herbs and botanicals that include, but are not limited to capsicum, chamomile, **cat**'s **claw**, echinacea, garlic, ginger, ginko, various ginseng, green tea, golden seal, kava kava, nettle, passion flower, saw palmetto, St. John's wort,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . vitamins, cancer chemotherapeutics, antimycotics, oral contraceptives, analgesics, antacids, muscle relaxants, antihistamines, decongestants, anesthetics, antitussives, diuretics, anti-inflammatories, antibiotics, antivirals, psychotherapeutic agents, anti-**diabetic** agents, cardiovascular agents, bioengineered

pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals and nutritional supplements.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 23 USPATFULL
AB The application relates to new medicinal and cosmetic compositions comprising essential oils in combination with herbs and/or spices. The compositions may be used orally or topically.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:141898 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Essential oil composition			
INVENTOR(S):	Fletcher, Jane Clarissa, Hollyhurst, Church Street, Hampton Lucy, CV35 8BD, Warwickshire, United Kingdom Hargreaves Riley, Michael James, Hollyhurst, Church Street, Hampton Lucy, CV35 8BD, Warwickshire, United Kingdom			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6280751	B1	20010828	
	WO 9840086		19980917	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-380971		19991105	(9)
	WO 1998-GB708		19980310	
			19991105	PCT 371 date
			19991105	PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1997-4904		19970310	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.			
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Tran, S.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Barnes & Thornburg			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	2361			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . Long Yan Rou
Lu Jiao Shuang
Ma Dou Ling
Mai Men Dong
Mai Ya
Man Jing Zi
Mao Zhao Cao (**Cats Claw**)
Mate Leaf
Mexican Yam Root
Milk Thistle Seed
Mu Dan Pi
Mu Hu Die
Mu Li
Mu Tong
Niu Bang. . .

SUMM . . . Pi (Paeonia suffruticosa/cortex of tree peony root) for macula or dark spots on the skin. To treat thirst associated with **diabetes**, used with Bi Xie Xu Duan

(Dioscorea batatas/Chinese yam) and Di Gu Pi (Lycium chinense/Chinese wolfberry).
b) Used dried, then. . .
DETD . . . 20 days
*+Formula Z - CRA - 2 sessions with Aromatherapist/Reflexologist (minimum 2 hours apart, maximum 7 days apart)
Angina Atherosclerosis **Diabetes**
Heartburn Tumour
Artery Walls Blood Pressure Emphysema
Raynard's Disease
Asthma Cholesterol *Meningitis
*Strokes & Heart Attacks
Essential Oils Herbs/Spices Base Ingredients
. . .
DETD . . . (minimum
2 hours apart, maximum 7 days apart)
**Acne Athletes Foot Dermatitis *Herpes
**Leukaemia
**Aids *Batten'Disease Eczema Kidney
Performance *Parkinson's Disease *Senile Dementia
***Alzheimers** Disease **Cancer Hair & Scalp Conditions
Labyrinthitis Psoriasis Shingles
Essential Oils Herbs/Spices Base Ingredients
Flavouring
Bergamot 1/8 ml Herbs: 5:1 Honey Products
. . .
DETD . . . 1/8 ml Huang Lian - 2 gm Vegetable Enzymes - 15 gm Amino Acids:
Cinnamon Leaf 1/8 ml Mao Zhao Cao (**Cats Claw**) - 2 gm
Minerals:
L-Threonine - 15 gm
Clove Buds 1/8 ml Mu Tong - 2 gm Calcium Amino Acid Chelate.
. .
DETD . . . Roman 1/8 ml Jin Ying Zi - 2 gm Enzymes:
ents - 3/4 liter
Cinnamon Leaf 1/8 ml Mao Zhao Cao (**Cats Claw**) - 2 gm
Vegetable Enzymes - 15 gm Amino Acids:
Clove Buds 1/8 ml Mu Hu Die - 2 gm Minerals:
. . .
DETD . . . 1/8 ml Huang Lian - 2 gm Calcium Amino Acid Chelate 20% - Superoxide Dismutase
Fennel 1/8 ml Mao Zhao Cao (**Cats Claw**) - 2 gm 10 gm
(S.O.D.) - 15 gm
Frankincense 1/8 ml Niu Bang Zi - 2 gm Copper Amino Acid. . .
DETD . . . Jing Zi - 1 gm Iron Gluconate 12.5% - 5 gm Lysine - 7.5 gm
Rosemary 1/8 ml Mao Zhao Cao (**Cats Claw**) - 1 gm
Magnesium Amino Acid L-Taurine - 7.5 gm
Tagestes 1/8 ml Mexican Yam Root - 5 gm 1:1 Chelate. . .
DETD . . . 1/8 ml Mai Men Dong - 2 gm 10 gm
VIT E D - Alpha
Hyssop 1/8 ml Mao Zhao Cao (**Cats Claw**) - 2 gm
Copper Amino Acid Chelate 20% - Tocapherol - 10 gm
Juniper 1/8 ml Pycnogenol - 10 mcg 15. . .
DETD . . . gm Alexander
Clove Buds 1/8 ml Gou Teng - 2 gm 15 gm
Superoxide Technique

Eucalyptus Globulus 1/8 ml Mao Zhao Cao (**Cats Claw**) -
Minerals:
Dismutase
Fatigue 1/8 ml 2 gm Calcium Amino Acid (S.O.D.)
- 15 gm
Fennel 1/8 ml Mu Li - 2. . .
DETD . . . gm
Horsetail - 5 gm (1:1)
Lian Zi (Red) - 2 gm
Mate Leaf- 5 gm (1:1)
Mao Zhao Cao (**Cats Claw**) 5 gm
(1:1)
Milk Thistle Seed - 5 gm (1:1)
Ou Jie - 2 gm
Spirulina - 5 gm (1:1)
. . .
DETD . . . Complex - 7.5 gm
Clove Buds 1/8 ml Grapeseed - 15 mcg
Histidine - 7.5 gm
Dill 1/8 ml Mao Zhao Cao (**Cats Claw**) -
Minerals:
Isoleucine - 7.5 gm
Eucalyptus Globulus 1/8 ml 1 gm Calcium Amino Acid Chelate
20% L-Aspartic Acid - 7.5. . .
DETD . . . ml Er Cha - 2 gm
Over 70 nutrients - Vanilla - 50 gm
Chamomile Maroc 1/8 ml Mao Zhao Cao (**Cats Claw**) - 2 gm
Enzymes/Minerals
3/4 liter
Chamomile Roman 1/8 ml Salix Alba (White Willow) - 10 gm Enzymes:
Amino Acids:
Cinnamon Leaf. . .
DETD . . . 2 gm
Shu Di Huang - 2 gm
Spices:
Anise Star - 10 gm
Fennel - 10 gm
Product Formula Z- CRJ
Alzheimers Disease
Batten's Disease
Herpes
Parkinson's Disease
Senile Dimentia
Basil 1/8 ml Herbs: 5:1 Aloe Vera Pure - 20 ml Avocado
- 10 ml
Carrot 1/8 ml. . .

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 23 USPATFULL
AB The present invention provides a novel vehicle for the delivery of biologically active agents. The vehicle, Maxcell.TM., is formulated from a novel combination of natural plant extracts and is comprised of Aloe vera polysaccharide fraction Immuno-10, cAMP, piperine, calcium phosphate and glycyrrhizinic acid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:105364 USPATFULL
TITLE: MULTICOMPONENT BIOLOGICAL VEHICLE
INVENTOR(S): JIA, QI, ARVADA, CO, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001006983	A1	20010705
	US 6395311	B2	20020528
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-301892	A1	19990429 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-83420P	19980429 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SWANSON & BRATSCHUN L.L.C., 1745 SHEA CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 330, HIGHLANDS RANCH, CO, 80129
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 624
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . of these studies there have been numerous reports of Aloe compounds having diverse biological activities, including anti-tumor activity, anti-gastric ulcer, anti-**diabetic**, anti-tyrosinase activity, (see, e.g., Yagi et al. (1977) Z. Naturforsch 32c:731-734), and antioxidant activity (International Application Ser. No. PCT/US95/07404).

SUMM . . . as melatonin; single plant extracts such as like Echinacea, garlic, Gingko biloba, Goldenseal, Saw palmetto, Ginseng (Panex, Siberian, & American), **Cat's claw** Astragalus, St John's Wort; and combinations of the above nutrients and dietary supplements. The components of Maxcell.TM. not only function. . .

DETD . . . as melatonin; single plant extracts such as like Echinacea, garlic, Gingko biloba, Goldenseal, Saw palmetto, Ginseng (Panex, Siberian, & American), **Cat's claw** Astragalus, St John's Wort; and combinations of the above nutrients and dietary supplements.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 23 USPATFULL

AB The invention provides nutritional supplements and methods for administering nutritional supplements that improve glucose metabolism, particularly for persons with **diabetes**. A first nutritional supplement, or "Phase I" supplement, comprises a source of vanadate and a source of chromium. A second nutritional supplement, or "Phase II" supplement, comprises Gymnema sylvestre and lipoic acid. The nutritional supplements are alternated to prevent accumulation of the nutrients in the body and also to overcome desensitization that can occur over long periods of continuous use. While the nutritional supplements may be alternated at almost any frequency and taken over almost any duration, it is preferred that each Phase be taken for between about 2 and about 6 months, most preferably about 3 months or about 90 days, before alternating back to the other Phase.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:30703 USPATFULL
TITLE: Nutritional supplements for improving glucose metabolism
INVENTOR(S): Womack, Rick W., Houston, TX, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lynntech, Inc., College Station, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5730988		19980324
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-822483		19970324 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-425582, filed on 20 Apr 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5614224		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Spivack, Phyllis G.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Patterson & Streets L.L.P.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	585		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides nutritional supplements and methods for administering nutritional supplements that improve glucose metabolism, particularly for persons with **diabetes**. A first nutritional supplement, or "Phase I" supplement, comprises a source of vanadate and a source of chromium. A second. . .

SUMM **Diabetes** mellitus is caused in almost all instances by diminished rates of secretion of insulin by the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas. **Diabetes** is usually divided into two different types: juvenile **diabetes** that usually, but not always, begins in early life, and maturity-onset **diabetes** that usually, but not always, begins in later life and mainly in obese persons.

SUMM Maturity-onset type of **diabetes** is likely to occur in those with a family history of **diabetes** and is characterized by blurred vision, itching, unusual thirst, drowsiness, obesity, fatigue, skin infections, slow healing, and tingling or numbness in the feet. Onset of symptoms is usually later in life. The maturity-onset type of **diabetes** seems to result from degeneration or suppression of the beta cells as a result of more rapid aging in susceptible persons than in others. Obesity predisposes an individual to this type of **diabetes**, probably for two different reasons. First the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans in an obese person become less. . .

SUMM Most of the pathology of **diabetes** mellitus can be attributed to one of three major effects of insulin lack. First, low levels of insulin cause a. . .

SUMM Typical treatment of **diabetes** mellitus, including full-blown cases of maturity-onset **diabetes**, involves administering enough insulin so that the patient will have as nearly normal carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism as possible. Optimal therapy can prevent most acute effects of **diabetes** and greatly delay the chronic effects as well.

SUMM . . . from the injection site and therefore have effects that last as long as 10 to 48 hours. Ordinarily, the severely **diabetic** patient is given a single dose of a longer-acting insulin each day to increase overall carbohydrate metabolism throughout the day.. . .

SUMM Frequently, following a special diet can control maturity-onset **diabetes** sufficiently so that insulin is no longer required. It is recommended that an individual with maturity-onset **diabetes** follow a high-carbohydrate, high-fiber diet to reduce the need for insulin and lower the fat levels in the blood.

SUMM An estimated 5.5 million Americans are being treated for **diabetes**. In addition, studies estimate that there are 5 million adults with undetected maturity-onset **diabetes** and another 20

million having impaired glucose tolerance that may lead to full-blown **diabetes**. The National Institutes of Health report that undiagnosed **diabetes** is the reason behind millions losing their vision. **Diabetes** is the third leading cause of death in the United States.

SUMM Therefore, there is a need for a composition and method for enhancing glucose metabolism in individuals with maturity-onset **diabetes** and thereby reduce or prevent the necessity of using insulin. It would be desirable if this composition and method were. . . composition could be purchased over the counter, thereby making it more widely available to individuals at high risk of maturity-onset **diabetes** .

DETD . . . a nutritional supplement that enhances glucose metabolism. While the supplement may be used by individuals with no apparent symptoms of **diabetes**, the supplement is ideal for use by individuals with maturity-onset **diabetes** or juvenile **diabetes** to prevent, reduce or eliminate the necessity of using insulin. The supplement contains ingredients which work together to enhance the. . .

DETD . . . containing effective amounts of metabolically available forms of vanadate and chromium will improve glucose metabolism, particularly in individuals with maturity-onset **diabetes**. Vanadate and chromium perform different insulin-like functions which, when administered in appropriate ratios and forms, enhance glucose metabolism in substantially. . .

DETD . . . of vanadyl sulfate may provide some enhancement of glucose metabolism, the preferred dosage of vanadyl sulfate for an individual with **diabetes** weighing from about 150 pounds to about 250 pounds is in the range between about 30 mg and 150 mg. . .

DETD . . . chromium and have also found it to be remarkable safe. The preferred dosage of chromium picolinate for an individual with **diabetes** weighing from about 150 pounds to about 250 pounds is in the range between about 150 and about 600 mcg. . .

DETD . . . in carnitine due to a diet that is low in lysine. The preferred dosage of L-carnitine for an individual with **diabetes** weighing from about 150 to about 250 pounds is in the range between about 100 mg and about 1,000 mg. . .

DETD . . . glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin and glycosylated plasma proteins, thereby allowing conventional drug dosages to be decreased. Both juvenile and adult onset **diabetes** appear to respond to the action of Gymnema sylvestre.

DETD . . . appears to reduce the degree of glycation, or reaction, of proteins caused by excess blood sugar, which is common in **diabetics**. It is generally recognized that many of the metabolic complications that occur in **diabetics** are a result of persistent elevation of blood sugar, which then attaches to the blood proteins. Lipoic acid substantially reduces. . .

DETD The present invention provides a first nutritional supplement for **diabetics** which combines vanadyl sulfate and chromium picolinate. It is also preferred that the first nutritional supplement include L-carnitine. The present invention also provides a second nutritional supplement for **diabetics** which combines Gymnema sylvestre and lipoic acid.

DETD The present invention further provides a nutritional system and method for **diabetics** which avoids desensitization that can occur after taking the same supplement continuously for a prolonged period of time. The nutritional. . .

DETD Herbs beneficial against the causes of symptoms of **diabetes**,

including high blood pressure, may also be incorporated into the supplement without departing from the scope of the invention. These. . .

DETD . . . 75	mg	
Amylase	100	mg
Betaine (HCL)	75	mg
Lipase	150	mg
Huckleberry	150	mg
Ginseng	275	mg
Phase II		
Gymnema sylvestre (extract)	750	mg
Lipoic acid	100	mg
Cat's claw	500	mg
Pullunan	350	mg
L-Methionine	200	mg
Pancreatin	100	mg
Lipase	100	mg
Amylase	100	mg
Dandelion root	300	mg
Folic Acid	400	mcg
Copper (chelated)	2. . .	

DETD . . . period of three months. This pattern of alternating between Phases I and II was repeated to provide continuous benefits to **diabetics** while avoiding desensitization that can occur from continuous use of a single supplement formulation.

DETD While much of the foregoing disclosure has focused on insulin lack, **diabetes** can also occur in individuals whose pancreas is producing plenty of insulin but the cells of the body are insulin. . .

DETD The nutritional supplement of the present invention may be used not only as a treatment for poor glucose metabolism or **diabetes**, but also for prevention of **diabetes** by giving the metabolism a boost before full-blown **diabetes** develops. In fact, because the activation of insulin receptors and other effects may be permanent, the supplement could be considered to be a cure for **diabetes** in some individuals and circumstances.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 23 USPATFULL

AB The invention relates to a diagnostic system for testing animal urine and includes a device for the collection of the urine. The system uses granular particles which are nonabsorbent particles having sufficiently large diameter to provide sufficient interparticle spacing to permit free flow of urine from the particles to the collection region below. The base of the litter box can serve as the urine collector, but preferably, a moisture impermeable liner provides this function. In the use of the instant device for diagnostic purposes, the urine is allowed to pass through the grit, due to its non absorbency, into collection areas. Early evidence of many diseases can be detected, as well as the monitoring of ongoing treatment, through urine analysis. The grit can be used in combination with waffle type support inserts, plastic liners or a spacer member.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:94578 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Diagnostic system for use with small animals
INVENTOR(S):	Yananton, Patrick, 160 Palo De Oro Dr., Islamorada, FL, United States 33036

NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5359960	19941101
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-669674	19910314 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-303136, filed on 30 Jan 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-236675, filed on 26 Mar 1988, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-224944, filed on 27 Jun 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 5025752 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-885932, filed on 15 Jul 1986, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Hindenburg, Max	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Malloy & Malloy	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	799	

SUMM Approximately 100,000 cats are afflicted with FUS every year; a lesser number of cats develop **diabetes** every year. The current number of FUS and **diabetics** cats is unknown. FUS cats require a minimum of one test per week, while **diabetic** cats should be tested daily for the rest of their lives; FUS cats should be monitored frequently even after their. . .

SUMM Other types of metabolic disturbances such as **diabetes** can be detected and monitored by examining the urine for glucose. Many **diabetic** cats should be monitored daily for their urine glucose levels to see if the medication being administered is working at. . .

SUMM . . . most common indicator of renal disease. It is, for example, an early indicator of latent glomerulonephritis, toxemia of pregnancy and **diabetic** nephropathy. The finding of proteinuria may strongly suggest the presence of renal disease as opposed to lower urinary tract disease.. . .

SUMM For those cat owners who own a cat already having urinary tract problems or **diabetes**, the collection of a urine sample is a must for monitoring the state of the animal's health and for administering. . .

SUMM . . . those felines suspected of, or already exhibiting, clinical symptoms or having a history of urological disease. In the case of **diabetes**, daily, or at least weekly testing, should continue for the life of the cat. However, such monitoring of felines with active **diabetes** or feline urological syndrome is not practiced by the general public because of the laborious, tedious nature of the task.. . .

DETD . . . urine into the diagnostic pad with minimal absorption. The cat urine is transferred directly from overlying litter particles, through a **cat claw** resistant screen into a nonabsorbent spacer member of inert, self-supporting material and is collected on the liquid impervious bottom sheet.. . .

DETD . . . clawing action of an animal such as a cat, to protect the bottom layers. The amount of exposure to the **cat**'s **claws** is extremely limited in a diagnostic system and therefore the weight of the protective screening is not a critical factor. . .

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB PTI-777 represents a group of major water-soluble components isolated from the woody vine, **Uncaria tomentosa**, that possess potent beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis inhibitory activity. In the present study we evaluated the ability of 3H-PTI-777 (radiolabeling

performed by SibTech Inc) to cross the blood-brain-barrier (BBB). Four groups (n=4 per group) of CD-1 mice were injected intravenously with 200ul of 3H-PTI-777 (25,000 cpm/ul) and 200ul of 99mTc-albumin (30,000 cpm/ul) in the same injection solution. Groups of mice were then sacrificed at 2, 5, 10 and 20 minutes, and the blood (serum) and brain (cortex devoid of circumventricular organs) were obtained and the radioactivity measured. The results showed a progressive accumulation of 3H-PTI-777 in brain over time, whereas the brain uptake of 99mTc-albumin (the vascular control) was minimal. In a 2nd study following a capillary depletion procedure, most of 3H-PTI-777 was present in brain parenchyma (not in the capillary fraction) suggesting that 3H-PTI-777 had indeed crossed the BBB. These initial studies suggest that PTI-777 (and/or its individual components) have the ability to cross the BBB and enter the brain parenchyma following i.v. administration. Further studies following oral administration are underway to determine the bioavailability and efficacy of PTI-777 and its individual components as therapeutics for **Alzheimer**'s and Parkinson's disease treatment.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:564232 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100564232
TITLE: Penetration of PTI-777 (**amyloid** inhibitory components of **Uncaria tomentosa**) across the blood-brain-barrier.
AUTHOR(S): Cummings, J. A. (1); Kastin, A. J.; Pan, W.; Maresh, G. A.; Choi, P. Y. (1); Castillo, G. M. (1); Snow, A. D. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) ProteoTech Inc., Kirkland, WA USA
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (2001) Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 1719. print.
Meeting Info.: 31st Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience San Diego, California, USA November 10-15, 2001
ISSN: 0190-5295.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
TI Penetration of PTI-777 (**amyloid** inhibitory components of **Uncaria tomentosa**) across the blood-brain-barrier.
AB PTI-777 represents a group of major water-soluble components isolated from the woody vine, **Uncaria tomentosa**, that possess potent beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis inhibitory activity. In the present study we evaluated the ability of 3H-PTI-777 (radiolabeling performed by SibTech Inc) to. . . following oral administration are underway to determine the bioavailability and efficacy of PTI-777 and its individual components as therapeutics for **Alzheimer**'s and Parkinson's disease treatment.
IT . . .
system, nervous system; brain cortex: nervous system; brain parenchyma: nervous system; serum: blood and lymphatics
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
PTI-777: beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis inhibitor, intravenous administration, pharmacodynamics; [technetium-99]albumin: uptake; tritiated PTI-777: accumulation
ORGN . . . Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Rubiaceae: Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae
ORGN Organism Name
CD-1 mouse (Muridae): animal model; **Uncaria tomentosa** (Rubiaceae): medicinal plant
ORGN Organism Superterms

Angiosperms; Animals; Chordates; Dicots; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Plants; Rodents; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants;. . .

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB PTI-777 represents a group of major water-soluble components isolated from the woody vine, **Uncaria tomentosa**, that possess remarkable beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis inhibitory activity as demonstrated by numerous in vitro and rat model studies. In the present study a pilot trial determined whether PTI-777 treatment causes a reduction in **amyloid** burden in a plaque-producing transgenic mouse model of **Alzheimer**'s disease (AD). Transgenic mice were used expressing human APP-751 cDNA under regulatory control of the Thy-1 promoter. Two groups (n=6 for saline-treated; n=5 for PTI-777 treated) of 6-8 month old plaque-producing transgenic mice were stereotaxically infused for 2 weeks (with osmotic pumps) into cortex with saline or PTI-777. Quantitative analysis of brain sections using beta-**amyloid** protein antibodies, confocal microscopy and computer-aided analysis revealed that PTI-777 caused a 48.4% reduction in % **amyloid** burden (from 2.04+/-0.4% in saline-treated mice to 0.84+/-0.2% in PTI-777 treated mice), a 78.3% reduction in **amyloid** plaque number (from 11.6+/-2.9 plaques per sq mm in saline-treated mice to 2.5+/-0.4 plaques in PTI-777 treated mice), and a 15.3% reduction in plaque diameter (from 29.5+/-1.0um in saline-treated mice to 25.0+/-1.8um in PTI-777 treated mice). This study indicates that PTI-777 (and its components) cause a marked reduction of **amyloid** plaque burden in a transgenic animal model of AD, and represents a new treatment for beta-**amyloid** protein accumulation in AD.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:563568 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100563568
TITLE: PTI-777 treatment causes a potent reduction of **amyloid** plaque burden in a transgenic mouse model of **Alzheimer**'s disease.
AUTHOR(S): Snow, A. D. (1); Rockenstein, E.; Cummings, J. A. (1); Castillo, G. M. (1); Choi, P. Y. (1); Masliah, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) ProteoTech Inc., Kirkland, WA USA
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (2001) Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 1806. print.
Meeting Info.: 31st Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience San Diego, California, USA November 10-15, 2001
ISSN: 0190-5295.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

TI PTI-777 treatment causes a potent reduction of **amyloid** plaque burden in a transgenic mouse model of **Alzheimer**'s disease.

AB PTI-777 represents a group of major water-soluble components isolated from the woody vine, **Uncaria tomentosa**, that possess remarkable beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis inhibitory activity as demonstrated by numerous in vitro and rat model studies. In the present study a pilot trial determined whether PTI-777 treatment causes a reduction in **amyloid** burden in a plaque-producing transgenic mouse model of **Alzheimer**'s disease (AD). Transgenic mice were used expressing human APP-751 cDNA under regulatory control of the Thy-1 promoter. Two groups (n=6. . . stereotaxically infused for 2 weeks (with osmotic pumps) into cortex with saline or PTI-777. Quantitative analysis of brain sections using beta-**amyloid**

protein antibodies, confocal microscopy and computer-aided analysis revealed that PTI-777 caused a 48.4% reduction in % **amyloid** burden (from 2.04+/-0.4% in saline-treated mice to 0.84+/-0.2% in PTI-777 treated mice), a 78.3% reduction in **amyloid** plaque number (from 11.6+/-2.9 plaques per sq mm in saline-treated mice to 2.5+/-0.4 plaques in PTI-777 treated mice), and a. . . mice to 25.0+/-1.8um in PTI-777 treated mice). This study indicates that PTI-777 (and its components) cause a marked reduction of **amyloid** plaque burden in a transgenic animal model of AD, and represents a new treatment for beta-**amyloid** protein accumulation in AD.

IT Major Concepts
Behavior; Nervous System (Neural Coordination); Pharmacology

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
amyloid plaque: nervous system, production; cortex: nervous system

IT Diseases
Alzheimer's disease: behavioral and mental disorders, nervous system disease, treatment

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
APP-751 cDNA [APP-751 complementary DNA]: expression; PTI-777: efficacy, nootropic - drug, pharmacodynamics; Thy-1 promoter; beta-**amyloid**: accumulation, immunoreactivity

IT Alternate Indexing
Alzheimer Disease (MeSH)

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
percent **amyloid** plaque burden; Meeting Abstract

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the presence of intracytoplasmic Lewy bodies, containing an 140-amino acid protein known as alpha-synuclein. Alpha-synuclein and a 35-amino acid peptide fragment known as NAC-P, have the ability to form **amyloid** -like fibrils. Our previous studies have demonstrated that a group of specific water-soluble components derived from the woody vine, **Uncaria tomentosa** (i.e. PTI-777) are potent inhibitors of **Alzheimer**'s disease beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis. In the present study we assessed the efficacy of PTI-777 as an inhibitor of apha-synuclein (using NAC-P) fibrillogenesis. 62.5uM of NAC-P was allowed to fibrillize for 14 days at 37degreeC in the absence or presence of PTI-777 at increasing concentrations (NAC-P:PTI-777 weight ratios of 1:1, 1:0.5, 1:0.1, and 1:0.01). Thioflavin T fluorometry experiments indicated that PTI-777 caused a dose-dependent inhibition of NAC-P fibril formation by 7-days at all concentrations tested. At 7 days, a NAC-P:PTI-777 weight ratio of 1:0.1 (close to equimolar concentrations) caused a significant 82.7% inhibition, whereas a NAC-P:PTI-777 weight ratio of 1:0.01 still exhibited a 39.4% inhibition of NAC-P fibril formation. Congo red staining assays confirmed the results of the Thioflavin T fluorometry experiments. Similar results were observed following incubation of PTI-777 with pre-formed NAC-P fibrils. These studies indicate that PTI-777 is also an effective inhibitor of NAC-P fibril formation, and should be further explored for the treatment of apha-synuclein fibrillogenesis in Parkinson's disease.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:509235 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100509235
TITLE: Inhibition of Parkinson's disease alpha-synuclein fibrillogenesis by PTI-777.
AUTHOR(S): Castillo, G. M. (1); Choi, P. Y. (1); Cumings, J. A. (1); Snow, A. D. (1)

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Proteo Tech Inc., Kirkland, WA USA
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (2001) Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 608. print.
Meeting Info.: 31st Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience San Diego, California, USA November 10-15, 2001
ISSN: 0190-5295.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB. . . acid protein known as alpha-synuclein. Alpha-synuclein and a 35-amino acid peptide fragment known as NAC-P, have the ability to form **amyloid**-like fibrils. Our previous studies have demonstrated that a group of specific water-soluble components derived from the woody vine, **Uncaria tomentosa** (i.e. PTI-777) are potent inhibitors of **Alzheimer**'s disease beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis. In the present study we assessed the efficacy of PTI-777 as an inhibitor of apha-synuclein (using NAC-P) fibrillogenesis.. . .

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB PTI-00703TM ("703") is a derivative from the Amazon rain forest woody vine, **Uncaria tomentosa** (**Cat**'s **claw**) previously discovered by our group to inhibit the formation, deposition and growth of **Alzheimer**'s beta-**amyloid** protein (Abeta) deposits. In the present study assay guided fractionation and HPLC were used to isolate, characterize and test water-soluble active ingredients within 703 that possess potent Abeta fibrillogenesis inhibitory activity. Up to 7 major water-soluble ingredients (collectively known as PTI-777) were purified and tested in various assays to determine their efficacy in comparison to 703 and to major alkaloids present in **Cat**'s **claw**. Thioflavin T fluorometry, Congo red staining and electron microscopy data demonstrate that PTI-777 is a more potent inhibitor of Abeta fibrillogenesis than 703 alone. In one study, incubation of 703 with Abeta 1-42 for 1 day (1:1 weight ratio) caused a 53.2% disruption of Abeta fibrils, whereas PTI-777 resulted in a significant 87.3% inhibiton. In a rodent model 1 week co-infusion of 703 + Abeta 1-42 into hippocampus led to a 51.0% inhibition of Abeta fibril depostion into brain, whereas PTI-777 + Abeta 1-42 resulted in a significant 89.2% inhibition. **Amyloid** inhibitory effects were not observed using purified alkaloids derived from **Cat**'s **claw** indicating that PTI-777 likely consists of unique non-alkaloid products. Identification, characterization and further testing of PTI-777 will lead to the development of a natural Abeta fibrillogenesis inhibitor as a future pharmaceutical.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:97053 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100097053
TITLE: Isolation and testing of the **amyloid**-inhibiting ingredients derived from the natural beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis inhibitor PTI-00703;tm.
AUTHOR(S): Snow, A. D. (1); Choi, P. Y.; Cummings, J. A.; Wood, S.; Kirschner, D. A.; Castillo, G. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) ProteoTech Inc., Kirkland, WA USA
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (2000) Vol. 26, No. 1-2, pp. Abstract No.-299.3. print.
Meeting Info.: 30th Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience New Orleans, LA, USA November 04-09, 2000 Society for Neuroscience
. ISSN: 0190-5295.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
TI Isolation and testing of the **amyloid**-inhibiting ingredients derived from the natural beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis inhibitor PTI-00703;tm.
AB PTI-00703TM ("703") is a derivative from the Amazon rain forest woody vine, **Uncaria tomentosa** (**Cat**'s **claw**) previously discovered by our group to inhibit the formation, deposition and growth of **Alzheimer**'s beta-**amyloid** protein (Abeta) deposits. In the present study assay guided fractionation and HPLC were used to isolate, characterize and test water-soluble. . . purified and tested in various assays to determine their efficacy in comparison to 703 and to major alkaloids present in **Cat**'s **claw**. Thioflavin T fluorometry, Congo red staining and electron microscopy data demonstrate that PTI-777 is a more potent inhibitor of Abeta. . . a 51.0% inhibition of Abeta fibril depostion into brain, whereas PTI-777 + Abeta 1-42 resulted in a significant 89.2% inhibition. **Amyloid** inhibitory effects were not observed using purified alkaloids derived from **Cat**'s **claw** indicating that PTI-777 likely consists of unique non-alkaloid products. Identification, characterization and further testing of PTI-777 will lead to the. . .
IT Major Concepts
Nervous System (Neural Coordination); Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)
IT Diseases
Alzheimer's beta-**amyloid** protein deposit: nervous system disease
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
PTI-00703: natural beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis inhibitor; **amyloid**-inhibiting ingredients: isolation, testing; beta-**amyloid** protein: natural fibrillogenesis
ORGN Super Taxa
Rodentia: Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Rubiaceae: Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae
ORGN Organism Name
Uncaria tomentosa [**cat**'s **claw**] (Rubiaceae); rodent (Rodentia)
ORGN Organism Superterms
Angiosperms; Animals; Chordates; Dicots; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Plants; Rodents; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants;. . .

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:212153 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000212153
TITLE: The combination of PTI-00703 and Ginkgo biloba (NeurosharpTM) is an effective inhibitor of Abeta **amyloidosis** associated with **Alzheimer**'s disease and normal aging.
AUTHOR(S): Vrablic, A. S. (1); Castillo, G. M.; Cummings, J. A.; DeSantis, D. A. (1); Nochlin, D.; Snow, A. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Rexall Sundown Inc., Boca Raton, FL, 33487 USA
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (1999) Vol. 25, No. 1-2, pp. 1806.
Meeting Info.: 29th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience. Miami Beach, Florida, USA October 23-28, 1999 Society for Neuroscience
. ISSN: 0190-5295.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
TI The combination of PTI-00703 and Ginkgo biloba (NeurosharpTM) is an effective inhibitor of Abeta **amyloidosis** associated with **Alzheimer**'s disease and normal aging.
IT Major Concepts
Aging; Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Nervous System (Neural Coordination); Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)
IT Diseases
Alzheimer's disease: behavioral and mental disorders, nervous system disease; brain A-beta **amyloidosis**: nervous system disease
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
PTI-00703: combination therapy, plant extract; beta **amyloid** protein: deposits; ginkgoflavoglycoside
IT Alternate Indexing
Alzheimer Disease (MeSH)
ORGN . . .
Cycadopsida: Gymnospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Rubiaceae: Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae
ORGN Organism Name
Ginko biloba (Araliaceae, Cycadopsida): leaf extract, medicinal plant; **Uncaria tomentosa** [**Cat**'s **Claw**] (Rubiaceae): Amazon rain forest, medicinal plant, woody vine
ORGN Organism Superterms
Angiosperms; Dicots; Gymnosperms; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:212152 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000212152
TITLE: Further efficacy of PTI-00703TM: A derivative from the amazon rain forest woody vine **Uncaria tomentosa** (**Cat**'s **claw**) that is a potent inhibitor of beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis.
AUTHOR(S): Castillo, G. M. (1); Cummings, J. A. (1); Snow, A. D. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Drug Discovery Unit, ProteoTech Inc., 14718 N.E. 87th St., Redmond, WA, 98052-3400 USA
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (1999) Vol. 25, No. 1-2, pp. 1806.
Meeting Info.: 29th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience. Miami Beach, Florida, USA October 23-28, 1999 Society for Neuroscience
. ISSN: 0190-5295.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
TI Further efficacy of PTI-00703TM: A derivative from the amazon rain forest woody vine **Uncaria tomentosa** (**Cat**'s **claw**) that is a potent inhibitor of beta-**amyloid** protein fibrillogenesis.
IT . . .
Nervous System (Neural Coordination); Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
brain: fibrillar deposits, nervous system
IT Diseases

ALzheimer's disease: behavioral and mental disorders, nervous system disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

PTI-00703-TM: efficacy, medicinal plant derivative; beta-**amyloid** protein: fibrillogenesis

ORGN Super Taxa

Rubiaceae: Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGN Organism Name

Uncaria tomentosa [**Cat**'s **Claw**] (Rubiaceae): Amazon rain forest, derivatives, medicinal plant, woody vine

ORGN Organism Superterms

Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants